



SAMPLE OF FALL HATS

BLACK AND WHITE STILL FAVORED IN MILLINERY.

Combination Makes for Economy With the Woman Who Can Plan for the Future—Millinery That Always Looks Well.

Two fine examples of hats for fall are shown here, both in combinations of black and white. Although designed to sell for early wear, either of them is a good all-winter hat and after ushering in the season for its owner will serve to do duty as second



best when the time of velvet and plumes, fur and fluffy feathers, arrives with the snows.

The first hat is made of moire-silk in black laid over a buckram shape. The same model is very handsome made up in mole color and white. It is a difficult hat to make and taxes the art of the professional milliner, for everything depends on perfection of workmanship in a hat of this character.

The shape is outlined with jupings of white velvet and trimmed with soft double wings in black and white. They are very effectively mounted. The wing at the left side springs from un-



der the band and lies over the crown. That at the right lies against the band.

The second hat is quite soft, the brim-covering of felt or corduroy is fitted over a rice net foundation. The

VELVET DISPLACED BY SATIN

For Girdles, the Latter Material is Now Favored by the Devotees of Fashion.

To a degree, black satin is taking the place of black velvet for girdles. To wear with round-skirted house frocks of voile or marquisette in white, cerise or blue, a certain young woman, just back from Paris has a three-yard length of double-faced and very broad black satin ribbon which starts under a buckle at the back of the waist line, goes once about the figure and falls down the center back of the skirt, almost to the feet. She also has a collection of big black satin bows, which she finds useful as ornaments for the front of the bodice, to loop up a skirt's drapery and to pin on to a hat.

Rococo garlands of flowers made of silk, satin or velvet and often combining these three fabrics, bedeck afternoon house costumes and the simpler sort of evening frocks, and are justly regarded as accessories because merely pinned in place. The garlands outline the neck of the bodice or stray over one shoulder in aimless fashion; they mingle with the folds of a panier or catch up a lace ruffie trimming a petticoat.

Toilet Wash.
If it is necessary to cleanse the face without the use of water, a good toilet wash is desirable. One may be made by mingling half an ounce of almond oil with half a pint of rose water, and to the mixture adding five drops of oil of tarrar, and stirring the whole up until thoroughly blended.

coronet is edged with a border of black velvet, and the crown is also of black velvet.

An applique of white silk passementerie makes a pretty finish about the brim. Two short, broad wings in white are mounted with little bows of white ribbon, one against the crown and one against the brim at the left side.

These hats look well with any costume; for their simplicity of composition is a difficult simplicity and a characteristic of elegance. The black and white combination also is always fine, so that such hats may be used on many occasions and with a variety of gowns.

MARKS NOVELTY IN SCARFS

New Arrangement of Garniture That May Be of Moline, Chiffon or Net, as Desired.

Scarves of moline, chiffon, or net are still three yards long and at least a yard wide, but they are worn in a wholly novel way. One end of the filmy material, gathered into many deep folds, is ribbon-stayed, pinned to the bodice an inch or more above the waist line, then drawn up one side and across the back of the neck, then down the other side of the bodice to form a deep V, there caught under an ornamental buckle and finally allowed to run diagonally over the side of the skirt. Sometimes the scarf is caught half way down the skirt with a second ornamental buckle matching the one used upon the waist and again it hangs freely almost to the hem of the skirt. The new scarves are untrimmed and have no finishing other than the selvages of the material at the sides, but the end which is not ribbon-stayed must, of course, be finished with a deep hem.

Autumn Blouses.

Sheer blouses for autumn wear are of soft mulls and batistes embroidered with huge scallops done in heavy silks. An embroidered dotted swiss blouse of this sort, worn with a dull blue worsted skirt, had a collar and cuffs of white agarie, and the buttons down the front were of glass with turquoise enamel centers; link cuff buttons to match finished with long sleeves, says the Montreal Star. The smart tailored suit was accompanied by patent leather boots with buttoned tops of cloth to match.

Chiffon blouses, laid in tucks and having the tucks stitched conspicuously in contrasting color, are a fall notion. A navy blue chiffon model by Beger has groups of tiny tucks stitched in white, and a white satin collar and cuffs trimmed with white satin buttons.

New Furs.

Black pony skin, with which we may so well content ourselves as a substitute for the expensive broadtail, is reported to be in a superbly fine form, and coats of this will, indeed, be a feature of this winter's fur fashions, accompanied by black fox, skunk, ermine and chinchilla. No, that this is any new proposition, as these are just the furs every one wore or wanted to wear last winter. A wide, long stole of ermine, with black fox borders to her pony coat, will be well-nigh indispensable to the fashionable woman this coming winter.

TO KEEP ON DRESSING TABLE

Holder for Hairpins Insures a Supply of These Useful Appurtenances at Any Time.

A holder for hairpins for the dressing table, from which the pins may be easily withdrawn and replaced, is a useful possession, and in our sketch may be seen a simple and neat little holder for this purpose, which can be made with the aid of any small tin or jar of a suitable shape and size.

The jar or tin merely requires to be made presentable by smoothly covering it with this silk, upon which the word: "Hair Pins" have been worked



in silk in some strongly contrasting shade of color. This may easily be done by turning material over the edge of the jar, and fastening it on inside with mullage, and repeating the process underneath. Should the jar be too deep for the hairpins, it may be filled with a little cushion of wool covered with net, which may be fixed by a drop or two of mullage at the bottom of the jar.

ESSENTIALS REQUIRED FOR SUCCESSFUL STORAGE OF CABBAGES DURING WINTER

Troubles Are More Largely Result of Careless Handling and Bad Ventilation Than of Disease—Take Advantage of Cool, Frosty Nights.

(By L. C. CORBETT.)

There are three things necessary for the successful storing of cabbages. (1) Carefully grown and carefully handled heads of a sort well adapted for storing; (2) storage warehouses so constructed and arranged as to prevent drip from the ceiling or roof striking the stored heads; and (3) such an arrangement and control of the ventilation and temperature of the building as to prevent the condensation of moisture on the cabbage while in storage.

Cabbage to be stored in commercial storage houses should be very carefully cut and closely trimmed so that no loose leaves get into the storage house. In hauling cabbage from the field to the storehouse, spring wagons should be used and the heads should be passed from hand to hand and never thrown into the wagon body. The same care should be observed in placing the heads in storage.

If the heads are to be stored in bins, the bins should be narrow and not more than 16 or 18 feet from front to back, and the heads not more than 6 or 7 feet in depth in each bin. Several bins may be placed one above another in the same section by placing a waterproof flooring between the bins, so that the drip caused by decaying cabbage or other condensation can not reach the lower bin from the one above. This plan of storage is not, in general, as satisfactory as to store the cabbage on shelves. The heads may be stored in single layers or in layers two or three deep on the shelves. Precautions should be taken to provide an area way between the outside wall of the building and the storage bins or shelves.

The walls of the building should be so made as to provide a dead-air space to prevent the penetration of frost.

The secret of success in the management of a storage warehouse is to have disease-free, well-matured, firm, carefully-handled stock grown from high-grade seed and the storage house so constructed that the temperature can be lowered and maintained as near 34 degrees F. as possible throughout the whole storage period. This means that the greatest care must be exercised to take advantage of cool, frosty nights which occur during the storage period, and as soon as the house is filled to keep it closed during the day and open as much as

possible during the night so as to get the benefit on the low night temperatures. The other extreme of too low temperature should also be provided against. During protracted cold spells the temperature inside the storage houses may get dangerously low. To guard against loss from freezing, oil heaters are placed at suitable intervals in the walks and alleys to maintain the temperature above the danger point.

Storage troubles are more largely the result of careless handling and bad ventilation than of diseases. Practically all of the rotting which takes place during the storage period is the result of organisms attacking the badly handled or slightly diseased heads under bad storage conditions. Poor cultivation, bad harvesting methods, a long haul to storage, and rough handling in unloading and storing are all to be avoided if cabbage is to be kept successfully through the storage period.

If storage facilities are not available, cabbage may be stored on a small scale on a well-drained portion of the field. The preparation for this consists in leveling an area wide



Method of Storing Cabbage on a Small Scale in the North.

enough to allow five heads of cabbage to be placed, roots up, in a continuous row.

The outer leaves are all preserved and carefully wrapped around the heads as they are placed, after which the whole is covered with a layer of straw or marsh hay, and, as the weather increases in severity, with a slight layer of earth. In the milder portions of the country this protection is employed for the whole winter. Farther north the soil layer must be increased, and where winters are severe storage houses should be used rather than this primitive method of storing.

If the crop is to be stored on a more extensive scale it may be placed on a ventilated platform and piled in long racks, and then covered with rye straw and a layer of earth.

LIVE NOTES FOR SWINE BREEDERS

Damp Wooden Floors Produce Rheumatism as Quickly as Those of Cement

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
Now is the time to figure whether it would be cheaper to build comfortable houses for the hog or supply the heat this winter by feeding extra grain.

It is a bad policy to wean young pigs suddenly and put them on cove's skim milk. The milk should be fed them very gradually at first and several times a day.

There is much in breed and much in pedigree, but these are worthless unless the feeding and care are such as to develop the natural tendencies of the breed.

To a very considerable extent the profitability of stock raising and feeding lies in wise discrimination in the selection of the breeders and feeders according to their ability to take on flesh readily and rapidly.

Our experience is that wooden floors in the hog houses will produce rheumatism in the animals just as quickly as cement floors if former are allowed to remain damp and the bedding holds moisture.

If the cement floors are kept clean and well littered with dry straw or other material frequently, rheumatism will not result.

Better have a hole two feet wide at the top of the pen and a crack two inches wide at the bottom. It is the cold air blowing under the doors and around the pen that cause the greatest discomfort.

By taking the smallest pigs away from the others and feeding them by themselves, as soon as they are weaned you will seldom have a runt pig on the place. Runt pigs are merely those pigs that are small at birth and which do not have a chance with their stronger companions to get enough to eat.

Successful Farming.

The farmer need not, in order to make his occupation a success, be highly educated in scientific agriculture. The principles of successful farming are few and simple. The farmer should adapt his crop to his soil. That is the first condition, if plant and earth are to work together. He must select his seed with care. Too little attention has been given to this in the past. But by selecting and testing seed for quality, from 25 to 40 per cent, has been added to the average yield in a single season. Nineteen-tenths of the battle, however, is proper cultivation. Fertilizing, rotation of crops and constant working of the soil are the best agricultural methods.

Manure for Orchards.

An instance of what manure will do in improving the pear crop was given by George T. Powell, at a horticultural meeting. He made an experiment on Seckel pear trees, giving them a whole load of manure per tree. Fruit from these trees was not on exhibition the next season. The pears were so large that the judges ruled them out as Seckels and called them Sheldon.

Value of Silo.

The silo is the best insurance against short pasture.

FATTENING SURPLUS STOCK OF CHICKENS

Dealers Find No Difficulty in Disposing of Well Fledged Fowls—One Good Ration.

There has been a good demand for well-fledged chickens this season. The dealers find no difficulty in disposing of large quantities of well-fledged chickens, but the poor or thin chicken, or those off the range, have found a very poor market. Last year's experience taught the dealers that this class of stock is very hard to dispose of at a profit, and many dealers lost considerable money on the thin chickens they handled, consequently this season they are buying ordinary stock at low prices. The difference paid by some dealers between stock as it runs and properly fed birds has been from five to seven cents a pound.

A good ration for fattening chickens is composed of equal parts by weight of corn chop, low grade flour and middlings. This is mixed with sour milk or buttermilk to the consistency of a pancake batter. After the birds are put in the fattening crates they are starved for twenty-four hours. So that when feeding commences their appetites are very keen.

At first they are fed sparingly, but after a few days the ration is gradually increased until they are given all they will eat quickly in ten minutes. Two feeds are given daily, and as near equal hours apart as possible. Grit should be given once a week. At the end of the fattening period the birds should be starved for eighteen to twenty-four hours before killing, so as to make sure that the crop and intestines are empty.

World's Champion Cow.

Banquette Belle De Koi is the world's champion cow, with a record of 1,058.3 pounds of butter fat, which will make 1,323 pounds of butter. In the 365 days of the test, she gave 27,404 pounds of 3.86 per cent milk. Cows have been breaking records for years and the limit has not yet been reached. This cow has produced nearly six times the amount of milk and butter by the ordinary cow and has nearly produced an amount of butter equal to her own weight.

Trees From France.

During last year many shipments of nursery stock from Angers, France, contained brown tail moths. These shipments have been placed into 35 crates, and it is believed that all the nests of the moths were found and destroyed. The secretary of agriculture will ask for a law for inspection and quarantine for all imported stock.

Breeding Fur-Bearing Animals.

Some Germans have established a farm in the mountain region of Pennsylvania for the breeding of otters, foxes, sables and other fur-bearing animals. The farm contains 1,200 acres, but it is necessary to build a sheet metal fence all around it. Now it has been found necessary to sink the fence three feet below ground to keep the animals from burrowing out.

If the early pullets have been well cared for they ought to be making contributions to the egg basket.

MAY PROLONG LIFE

Dr. Metchnikoff, Colaborer of Pasteur, Is Praised.

Humble Tailor in Field of Science Has Made Discovery Arousing Intense Interest—Took Serum From Dog.

Paris, France.—The hero of today in Paris is Dr. Elle Metchnikoff. His name is upon every tongue. Stimulated by his discoveries, Parisians, male and female, all have a vague hope of living to be as old as Methuselah.

Since Metchnikoff presented the result of his investigations on longevity to the Academy of Sciences his glory has increased tenfold. So also has respect for man's faithful friend, the dog. For the serum which is to revolutionize our length of days comes from the dog. This lionized, gold-spectacled, long-haired, grizzled bearded, unkempt man has forced his name into every study and every salon.

The name of professor still clings to him since those distant days when he taught biology in the University of Odessa. About 30 years ago he took up the study of medicine, particularly that part of it to which biology naturally led up. He came to Paris in 1888, or 94 years ago. Since that time he has been connected with the Pasteur Institute, the immortal founder of which took him at once to his bosom.

For Pasteur had already read and admired the works of the learned Russian. Pasteur paid this avant the small salary of \$800 a year. But we must remember, says a Paris letter to the St. Louis Republic, that the world famous institute which has grown to be a mighty force was then only such a tiny concern that Dr. Metchnikoff declined for a time to accept even the pittance which Pasteur could ill afford to pay.

Only since 1910, when a legacy left by the philanthropist Ostris, the same who gave the Chateau de Malmaison to France—came into operation, has Metchnikoff begun to receive a salary of \$3,000 a year. He was then, and is now, assistant manager of the Pasteur Institute.

As vice president Metchnikoff's habits are of the simplest; he can af-

HUGS AND KISSES POLICEMAN

With Appellation, "Oh, You Big Bear With the Brass Buttons," Gotham Woman Is Jailed.

New York.—A new form of torture for policemen, more sinister than graft investigations, more painful than winter wind whipping around a fixed post, and possessed of possibilities as deadly as the burglar's bullet, was put to the test on placid Washington court by a red-faced young policeman.

Facing the victim—Policeman Geiger of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second street station—as he told Magistrate House about it, was a handsome dark-haired woman who frequently blushed and murmured "Impossible! Oh, I couldn't have done that!"

"Yes, your honor, she kissed me," stammered Geiger. "Right out in the middle of Amsterdam avenue, at One Hundred and Fortieth street she kissed me, and there's nothing in the manual that says part of a policeman's duty is being kissed by strangers."

"Couldn't you have escaped if you didn't like it?" asked the court.

"I was on fixed post," your honor, groaned the youthful guardian of the peace.

"Oh," said his honor, "that's devotion to duty!"

"Yes, sir; it was like this: I was standing there all alone about 1:30, wondering where all the people were. Suddenly some one grabs me from behind and two strong arms are wrapped around my neck. The first thing I thought, of course, was 'gangsters!' It seemed whoever it was was trying to garrote me, and I started to fight for my life."

"But I couldn't shake off those powerful arms. The best I could do was to squirm around so that I faced the—er—the assailant. And, your honor, it was this lady."

"Oh, honey, dear!" she says.

"What do you mean by using such language to me?" I ask her.

"Oh, you sweetheart!" she goes on, paying no attention to my protests. "Oh, you big bear with the brass buttons!"

"Then she kissed me, and that's not the worst of it, for by this time a big crowd had collected and women were yelling and men shouting: 'You brute, release that woman!' I pleaded with her to go home, but she wouldn't do anything but stay right there and kiss me. Then the man on the beat came around and rescued me. So I arrested her for—well, I couldn't think of anything to call it but extreme disorderly conduct."

Mrs. Margaret Hoeft, who said she was thirty and lived at 1071 Freeman street, the Bronx, smiled sweetly but incredulously as she paid a \$10 fine. She said Geiger looked like a truthful young officer and she wouldn't dispute his word, though she didn't remember a thing about it.

Quits Job to Be Sister.

Harrison, N. J.—Miss Mary Stevens, general manager of the sales department of the General Electric company's factory here, has resigned her position to enter a convent as a sister of charity in Madison, Ind.

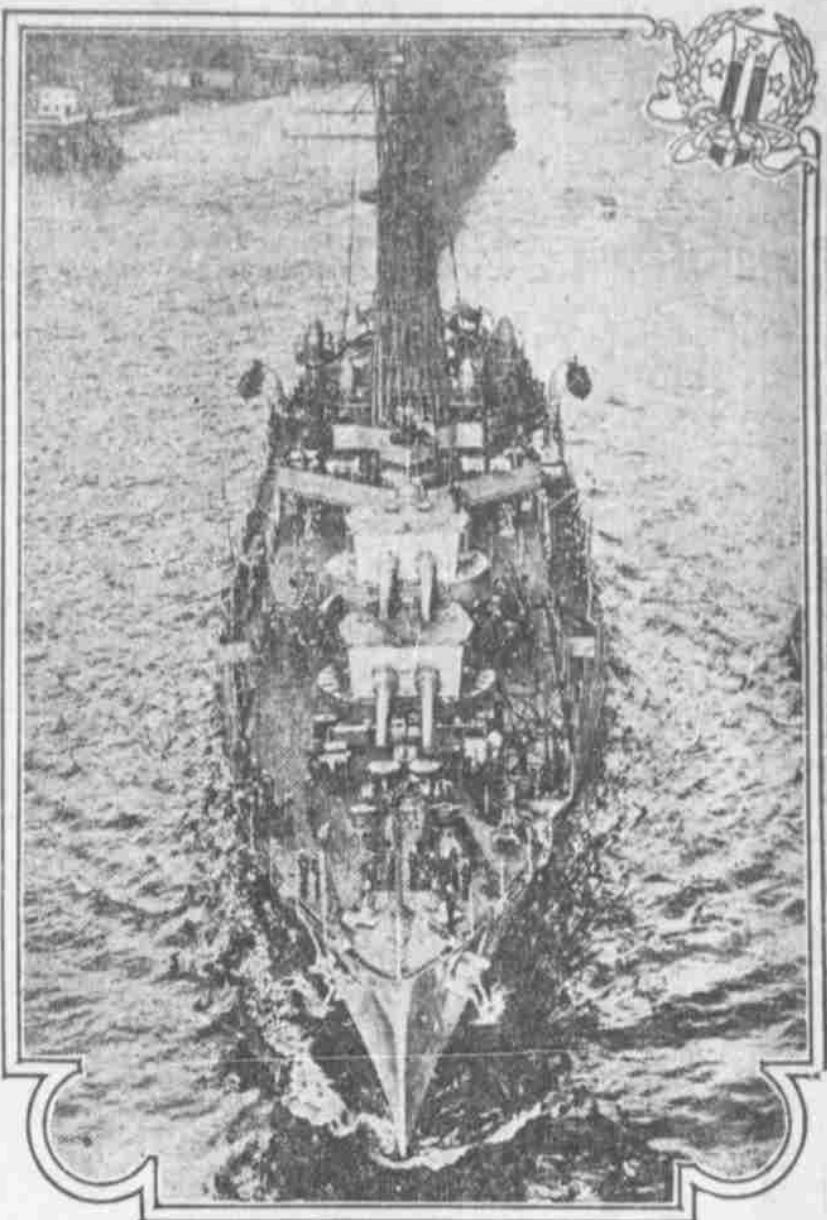
OLDEST IMAGE OF A CAMEL

Interesting Discovery by Dr. Hogarth in Ruins of Ancient Hittite City.

Berlin.—What is believed to be the oldest image of a camel has been discovered by Dr. Hogarth in excavating the ruins of Karchemisch, an ancient Hittite city.

He also found the image of a Hittite thunder god, the body of a scorpion,

LOOKING DOWN ON A BATTLESHIP



THIS striking photograph of the battleship North Dakota was taken as the vessel passed under the Brooklyn bridge on her way to sea, after the mobilization of the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river.

ford to spend what he earns on philanthropic causes. His clothes cost a minimum.

During the day, while occupied in his laboratory at the Pasteur Institute, he wears overalls. When he sallies forth to go home he is dressed in a shiny black coat, which at its best did not cost more than \$10.

Metchnikoff's publications have

raised a tempest on the other side of the Rhine. German science seems to have formed a coalition against them. In France his triumph is complete and Frenchmen, respecting the laws of hospitality, pay tribute to him.

BRIDE USES WATER BOTTLE

Mrs. Silversvard Complains to Court That Her Recently Acquired Husband Is Shy on Affection.

New York.—Mrs. Elizabeth Chalmers Silversvard, who admits she is at least sixty years old and worth \$30,000, and who lives at 1934 Webster avenue, sat on a hot water bottle in the Morrisania court while her husband, John Fabish Silversvard, grandson of a Swedish count, told the magistrate the troubled story of their married life.

He had to marry, said the grandson of the count, in order to have his fare paid from Prince Bay, Staten Island, back to his home in the Bronx, otherwise he would have had to walk. The first day after his marriage he had to do a week's wash in the home of the coo bride, and then she bought him a suit of livery and made him play coachman on the box of her cute little surrey.

Mrs. Silversvard became so excited during the recital of her husband's marital woes that she sent the hot water bottle three times to a barber shop to be renewed. She confessed to the court that she had to sit on the hot water bottle to keep the evil spirits away.

The elderly bride of a few months appeared to answer a summons served on her at her husband's behest. He had sworn that when he tried to run away from his wife a week ago and live somewhere else where there would be no week's washing, she had locked up all of his clothes except what he stood in. All he wanted was to get his remaining wardrobe.

Then the magistrate heard the other side of the story. Mrs. Silversvard declared he had not been a true husband. "He has never given me the carresses a wife should receive from her husband," she said.

The couple left the courtroom together.

IS CHAMPION COON HUNTER

Missouri Man and His Famous Dog Have Killed 132 in Last Three Seasons.

Centralia, Mo.—J. L. Sappington of Centralia will be protected from the cold this winter by a coon skin overcoat made from hides of coons which he himself caught with his famous coon dog, Buck, whose reputation as a finder and killer of coons is by no means confined to Boone county.

Sappington has been offered \$100 for Buck, but says he is not for sale at any price. Sappington's coat was made from the skins of thirty of the 132 of the ring-tailed species, which he and his past master canine have captured in the last three years.

Three years ago Sappington bagged 52 coons; two years ago he captured 48; last year, but 16, and so far this year he has 16 to the credit of himself and Buck.

Fast Costs Man 60 Pounds.
New York.—Gustave Marquardt, a wholesale grocer, has just broken a fifty-day fast. His weight fell off sixty pounds.

Eggs Cause Strike.

Cleveland, O.—The Thirty-Cent Egg club has called a three weeks' strike. Fresh eggs are selling here for 48 cents a dozen.

Must Not Kiss on Trains.

Berlin.—The Bavarian state railway authorities have decided that travelers must not kiss in railway carriages. A man and his wife, traveling in Bavaria, kissed each other goodby at Augsburg station a few days ago and the scandalized guard reported the matter to the authorities. The latter immediately issued an order prohibiting kissing under the penalty of a heavy fine.

Some men would rather run for office than earn a decent living.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS
current generated by chemical means, without the use of a gasoline engine or dynamo will produce beautiful pure white electric lights and also operate electric fans and electric motors. It has been tried and proven
PRACTICAL
Especially adapted for lighting country homes. We wish to correspond with responsible men with a view to establishing County Agencies.
CHEMICAL ELECTRIC SALES COMPANY
168 EAST COURT AVENUE, MEMPHIS, TENN.